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FOR INTERIOR FINISH

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WHAT MURPHY SAID.

He Did Not Malign the Citizens of the Territory.

His Speech in the House on the University Land Bill—Its Regulations Prohibit the Cutting of Timber on the Lands to be Leased.

So much has been said about the remarks of Delegate Murphy in the House on the occasion of the passage of the bill to lease the school lands over the president's veto, that we publish below his speech, taken from the "Congressional Record" of February 29th: Mr. Lacey—I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. Murphy of Arizona—Mr. Speaker, I desire to consume but very few moments upon this question. For the fourteen years I have lived in Arizona it has been the continuous wish of our people that some revenue should accrue to the Territory from the use of the school lands. Under the United States statutes the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the public lands are reserved for school purposes until the Territory shall become a State; but until the time it does become a State, no revenue whatever is derived from the use of those lands. Many people settle upon these lands before they are surveyed and find afterwards that they are required to pay no taxes, and they contribute not one iota to the maintenance of the government which protects them.

Much of the land in Arizona is arid, much is mountainous, much is valuable for timber and also for farms. After it had been discovered that some of the sections 16 and 36 are valuable for agricultural purposes they are settled upon for the reason that the settlers desire to avoid paying any revenue which contributes to the maintenance of the schools. That is the very object. The Fifteenth Legislature of Arizona unanimously memorialized Congress to pass a bill similar to this one. I have recommended it in my official life there, and every governor since, within my knowledge, has recommended the same thing. No protest has ever come from anybody until this time; no protest has ever been presented to me or to any member of this House or of the Senate, so far as my knowledge goes.

Now, in regard to having the leases submitted to the secretary of the interior for his approval, in the case of the Oklahoma bill, the commissioner of the general land office specifically recommended against that, as the House has heard in this discussion, and the secretary specifically approved of the recommendation of the general land office.

I wish to say a few words now in reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Turner], who possibly did not hear my positive statement that the secretary of the interior did approve this very bill. Subsequent to the passage of the bill I went to the White House and asked the private secretary of the president, Mr. Thurber, the condition of the bill. He said, "It has gone to the interior department and you had better go down there." I went to the interior department and asked the commissioner of the general land office, Judge Lamoreux, what had become of the bill. He said: "I signed it with my approval about twenty minutes ago and it has gone to the secretary." I went to the secretary and saw his secretary, who had the bill in his possession, and while I was there he took it to Secretary Smith, secured his approval, brought it back and showed it to me. And in my judgment Mr. Secretary Smith has been out of the city ever since that time.

In regard to the protests that have been sent to the president, it is very easy to understand that the people now occupying these lands and paying no taxes upon them desire to have that happy condition of things continued. It is also true that many corporations own large pieces of land that come within this description and they desire to hold control, thinking that statehood may be delayed for some time. One corporation has 600 acres improved and under fence for speculative purposes, and forbids its occupation by others.

The people who hold these lands in that way make them land not for

able to get up protests to send to the president, but from \$75,000 to \$100,000 of revenue will flow into the school fund annually from the leasing of these lands, and will to that extent relieve the burden of taxation upon other citizens of the Territory, who are now compelled to make it up. In short, Mr. Speaker, I can conceive no possible reason why this bill should not become a law, in view of past precedents, and I certainly think the president must have acted in this matter under a misapprehension.

Mr. Steele—What about the timber lands?

Mr. Murphy of Arizona—Along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad seventy-two sections have been reserved for university purposes. Some of it is good and some of it is not, but the regulations now prohibit the denuding of these lands of timber, and it is not to be presumed that the governor and secretary of the Territory, who are appointed by Mr. Cleveland, are more corrupt than the officers of Oklahoma Territory. They are residents of the Territory, they live there, and there is no possibility of their allowing the robbing of this land of its timber; but if it were possible, the value of the timber would be taken into consideration in connection with the leases.

Phillips-Grandee.

The Los Angeles "Times" of the 5th instant gives the following account of the Phillips-Grandee wedding:

"The wedding of Miss Ada Myrtle Grandee, daughter of Mrs. Gorham A. Bray of Prescott, Arizona, to Lieut. J. L. Phillips, U. S. A., of Whipple Barracks, Arizona, took place at St. Paul's yesterday at high noon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Gray. The chancel was artistically decorated. The altar vases were filled with callas, the pulpit and desk were massed with freesias and smilax, and the choir railings with smilax and pink roses. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of 'The Lohengrin Wedding March,' played by the organist, Mr. Dunster. First came the bridesmaid, Miss Virgie Davidson, with Lieut. M. L. McGrew of Whipple Barracks, followed by Dr. Ainsworth and Mrs. Eggers, Miss Cora Wise, the maid of honor, and lastly the bride, upon the arm of her stepfather, Gorham A. Bray. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Olive Edwards, also of Whipple Barracks. The bride, a charming blonde, looked very pretty in a handsome gown of brown chenille and Persian silk, with a cluster of nasturtiums and a brown aigrette at the left side, completed the costume. She carried a large bunch of white violets and maidenhair ferns. Miss Wise wore dark blue and black brocade cloth, with a vest of Persian silk. Her hat was of black velvet, with pink roses and white lace. Miss Davidson wore a black and green novelty cloth, trimmed with green velvet and jet edging. Her hat was of green velvet, trimmed with pale pink roses. An elaborate breakfast was served at Epinger's directly after the ceremony. The table, at which covers were laid for twelve, was prettily decorated with flowers and smilax. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Gorham A. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Herndon, Lieut. McGrew, Lieut. Edwards, all of Prescott, Arizona; Mrs. L. F. Eggers of San Bernardino and Miss Wise, Miss Davidson and Dr. Ainsworth of this city. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips will live at Whipple Barracks."

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Reed Campaign for the Presidential Nomination.

Congress Can Compel Cleveland to Carry Out Its Wishes in the Cuban Matter—The Alabama Senatorial Election Investigation.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.—If Congress is in earnest about wishing the belligerency of the Cubans recognized and steps taken towards the ultimate independence of Cuba it must take another tack, as President Cleveland served notice upon them, in advance of the agreement between the House and Senate upon the exact form of the concurrent resolution, that he will pay no attention to that document, because it is not in accordance with his views as to the proper position this Government shall occupy towards the Cubans. This notice, which was in the form of a statement prepared and given out by Secretary Olney, is regarded as extraordinary in more ways than one. It would have been extraordinary had it been given out after Congress had finally acted upon the Cuban resolution. It is a new thing for the president to say to Congress in advance of its action that he will not be governed by it. The members of the Spanish lobby in Washington are much pleased at President Cleveland's attitude; they say it will deprive the Cubans of any benefit they might have received from the adoption of the resolution by Congress.

Congress has a weapon with which it can compel Mr. Cleveland to carry out its wishes in this matter. The vote upon the Cuban resolution showed only six senators and seventeen representatives opposed to it. It will therefore be an easy matter, should Mr. Cleveland persist in refusing to act upon the concurrent resolution, to adopt the same in the form of a joint resolution. Should he veto it Congress can easily pass it over his veto, provided, of course, that two-thirds of both House and Senate have the nerve to do so. The more conservative element in Congress favor waiting a reasonable time to see if the president will act upon the concurrent resolution before taking further steps, and that will probably be done, unless something new occurs to arouse the fighting blood of Congress.

Hon. Joseph Mauley of Maine, who is in charge of the Reed campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, has established his headquarters in Washington. He says of recent reports about New England opposition to Reed: "There is not the slightest doubt that Speaker Reed will secure the solid vote of New England. It is folly to talk of anything else. It is very easy to say that a man is not solidly supported in his own section. Everybody knows that there are warring factions among the Republicans in Ohio, and that if it were to come to a showdown between Foraker and McKinley the former would undoubtedly win. Nevertheless, no one doubts that the Ohio delegation will be solid for its favorite son, and properly so. He is entitled to the vote of that State just the same as Governor Morton is to that of New York and Senator Cullom that of Illinois. Mr. Reed will be quite as solid in New England as any other candidate will be in his own State."

The House Judiciary committee this week reported a bill that is in line with common, everyday business sense and ought to speedily become a law. It makes it unlawful for United States officials to purchase, directly or indi-

rectly, vouchers for witness fees in United States courts or any other claims against the Government, and makes the penalty for violation removal from office and a fine of from \$50 to \$5,000.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections has reported in favor of the Allen resolution providing for an investigation by a select committee of the Senate of the last Alabama senatorial election. The minority of the committee made a report against the resolution. As the resolution will be voted for by all the Populists and all or nearly all of the Republicans, its adoption is regarded as almost a certainty, unless the Democrats resort to filibustering to prevent a vote.

It is expected from the opinions expressed by members, that the House ways and means committee will look into the talk about this country being flooded with cheap Japanese manufactured articles, for the purpose of deciding whether any special legislation is necessary.

The action of Senator Gorman, in moving to reconsider the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to charter vessels for naval purposes and to enlist 1,000 additional men for the navy whenever in his judgment there is an emergency requiring such action, which was this week passed by the Senate, is making talk. Mr. Gorman says his object is to have the bill more carefully considered and to limit the time within which the secretary of the navy may exercise the power given. It is thought the motion to reconsider will be defeated.

There is food for thought in the following apt and timely words spoken by Senator Palmer of Illinois: "The Congress of the United States finds it an easy matter to attend to the affairs of other nations, but has shown itself utterly incompetent to deal with our domestic affairs. The grave questions of a deficiency in the public revenue and a crippled currency are pressing upon us for solution, and we acknowledge our inability to master them. But we can reach out and settle the affairs of other governments with ease and dispatch." Mr. Palmer isn't the only person who has noted the tendency of Congress to take a more decided stand upon the affairs of other nations than upon those of our own. But, then, it must be remembered that the citizens of other nations have no votes in the coming presidential election.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

Of unusual interest to every reader of this paper is the announcement made elsewhere in this issue by the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," unquestionably the greatest of American newspapers. The mail subscription price of the daily and Sunday "Globe-Democrat" is reduced, at one blow, from twelve to six dollars a year, placing it within the reach of all who desire to read any daily paper during the coming great national campaign. The "Weekly Globe-Democrat" remains at one dollar a year, but is issued in semi-weekly sections of eight pages each, making it practically a large semi-weekly paper. This issue is just the thing for the farmer, merchant or professional man who has not the time to read a daily paper but wishes to keep promptly and thoroughly posted. It is made up with especial reference to the wants of every member of the family, not only giving all the news, but also a great variety of interesting and instructive reading matter of all kinds. Write for free sample copies to Globe Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" says the Arizona Copper Company has declared a dividend of 36 cents per share, payable at the office in Scottsdale. This makes a total of 60 cents for the year ending September 30th.

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